

DREPANOTHRIPS REUTERI UZEL, AN ADDITION TO THE BRITISH
FAUNA.

BY RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.R.S.E. F.L.S.

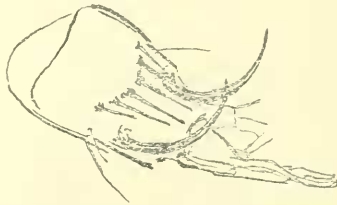
I recently had a microscopic slide submitted to me with a mounted specimen of *Orythrips ericae* (Hal.) and another species, very minute, transparent and difficult to see, which proved to be a male *Drepanothrips*. These were taken in oak leaf-rollings collected by Mr. E. E. Green at Camberley, Surrey, 3.vi.1920.

Drepanothrips reuteri Uzel.

1895 Mon. der Ordnung Thysanoptera, pp. 213-214, pl. vii, figs. 113-114.

The length of the ♂ (which is readily recognised by the pair of sickle-shaped prolongations of the ninth abdominal segment) is less than 0.5 mm. The chief characteristics of the genus are the 6-jointed antenna, which is without style, and the sickle-shaped chitinous prolongations of the ninth abdominal segment in the ♂ mentioned above.

Uzel does not describe the specialised chaetotaxy of the ninth abdominal tergite, which is an important structure in the ♂ Thysanopteron of the sub-order Terebrantia. It consists of a dorsal series of



D. reuteri Uz.—End of abdomen in ♂ showing chaetotaxy of tergite 9.

six bristles arranged in an irregular arc and set on tubercles, the innermost pair being the longest and the outermost the shortest, being but 0.6 the length of the innermost. Fulmek and Karny (*Zeitschr. f. Pflanzenkrankheiten*, xxv (1915), pp. 393-398) describe the ♀ in detail, and show that the *D. viticola* of Mokrzecki is synonymous. It has been taken on vines in the Caucasus and Italy.

39, Eslington Terrace,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
September 13th, 1922.